Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company

Public Water System Number 1700518

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

May 1, 2015

General Manager: Mr. Robert Stark ~ Phone: (707) 928~5262 ~ Email: Mail @ CobbAreaWater.com

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company Drinking Water Source Information:

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

Name & Location of Source(s): Well 01 (Back-up) ~ 300 Yards off Hwy 175
Well 02 (Primary) ~ 300 Yards off Hwy 175

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Assessments of both drinking water sources for Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company were conducted by the State Health Department. It was determined that both sources are considered most vulnerable to the presence of state highways/freeways, historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes and managed forests. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D St, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. The phone number is (707) 576-2145.

General Drinking Water Source Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected Date: 2012	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	10	0.27	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3—SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2012	7.1	-	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2012	29	-	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Got Leaks?

- **Around the house, even a little leak means BIG water loss. 70 gallons of water can be lost in a single day to a small drip!**
- **A steady leak can mean daily water waste of 1000+ gallons!**
- **It's easy to check for toilet leaks: Put a few drops of food coloring in your tank, wait 20 minutes. If you see the color in your bowl, you've got a leak. Simple tools and a DIY manual means no more leak.**
- **Many faucet leaks are due to worn washers. If your faucet is off and you hear water running you probably have a leak.**

Contact Information

Mr. Robert Stark, General Manager
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Mail@CobbAreaWater.com

Board Meeting Information

Time: 7 p.m.
4th Friday of Odd Months

Location: Company's Office
16595 Hwy 175, Cobb

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5's [Haloaceticacids (five)] (ppb)	2014	3.6	-	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
-Dichloroacetic Acid	2014	3.6	-			
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	2014	16.09	-	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
-Bromodichloromethane	2014	4.56	-			
-Dibromochloromethane	2014	3.35	-			
-Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	2014	8.18	-			
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.50	0.30 – 0.7	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (PCi/L)	2010	0.371	-	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2012	0.140	-	1	0.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	0.16	-	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	140	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2012	3	-	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color (units)	2012	3.0	-	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uMho)	2012	110	-	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	0.97	-	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	110	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (units)	2012	2.0	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL or Violation of Any Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:

None.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Important Lead and Copper Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Loch Lomond Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Terms Used In This Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)